

taminated pine seed were planted. Wolf later (1957, *Mycologia* 49: 280-282) reported that *M. dichotoma* was identical with the conidial stage of *P. fulva*. He further stated that *M. dichotoma* was not a Phycomycete but belonged to an unnamed form genus. The taxonomic status of *P. fulva* is presently being investigated by G. L. Hennebert, Canada Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.—Curtis R. Jackson, Coastal Plain Experiment Station, Tifton, Georgia.

NEW LOCALITY RECORDS FOR THE SAND SKINK (*NEOSEPS REYNOLDSI*) IN CENTRAL FLORIDA, WITH COMMENTS ON THE HABITAT. In an earlier paper, I (1959, *Copeia*; 2: 110-119) restricted the range of the sand skink, *Neoseps reynoldsi* Stejneger, to Lake, Polk, and Highlands counties in central Florida, and indicated my belief that it occurs only in rosemary scrub. Seven collecting localities were cited.

Field work during 1959, 1960, and 1961 by Robert H. Mount and I revealed nine new localities within Lake, Polk, and Highlands counties at which *Neoseps* is common. In view of the rapid rate at which rosemary scrub and sandhill habitats are being destroyed—three of the four Winter Haven localities cited in my earlier paper have been developed into “improved pasture” and residential areas within the last four years—it seems desirable to list these additional collecting sites.

Contrary to my earlier observations, *Neoseps* is a common inhabitant of longleaf pine-turkey oak habitat, or sandhills, as Laessle (1958—*Ecol. Monog.*; 28: 361-387) has termed this distinctive association. Collecting technique in the scrub consists of raking in the surface sands beneath debris of various sorts: palmetto fronds, branches, logs, and especially fallen Spanish moss. This technique is practical in the scrub, where such debris provides most of the cover available for the lizards and their prey. A “funneling” of the lizards thus results, which permits the collector to focus his activities in spots likely to prove productive. In sandhills, however, more surface cover is present, chiefly in the form of wiregrass and fallen turkey oak leaves, and the “funneling” apparently does not occur, to the collector’s disadvantage. Until development of an efficient collecting technique for sandhills which permitted systematic collecting in an area, an erroneous impression of the sandhill herpetofauna was to be expected.

During his study of the red-tailed skink, *Eumeces egregius*, Robert H. Mount (Ph.D. thesis, University of Florida) discovered that *Neoseps* is abundant in the mounds which the pocket gopher, *Geomys pinetis*, thrusts above the surface of the ground during its fossorial meanderings. Knowledge of this microhabitat permits the collector to focus his collecting in sandhills, and has resulted in the discovery of eight new localities in which *Neoseps* occurs in sandhill habitat.

*Neoseps reynoldsi* has been collected from the following localities in central Florida (new localities designated by \*):

Lake County: Fruitland Park (sandhills); Eustis airport (scrub); \*½ mile east of the intersection of Florida highways 448 and 561 (mixed scrub and sandhills); \*¾ miles east of Clermont along the north side of Florida highway 50 (sandhills).

Polk County: °5 miles south of the Lake County line, along the east side of U.S. highway 27 (sandhills); °¼ mile south of the intersection with Florida highway 547, along the east side of U.S. highway 27 (sandhills); °½ mile south of the intersection of Florida highway 640, along the west side of U.S. highway 27 (scrub); °¾ miles south of the intersection of U.S. highways 27 and 98 (north), along the east side of 27 (sandhills); Blue Lake scrub, 4 miles northwest of Winter Haven (data on U.S. National Museum specimens refer to this scrub area as "Auburndale"); Lake Thomas-Lake Sears scrub, approximately 3 miles southwest of Winter Haven (now a residential area); Eagle Lake rifle range scrub, approximately 5 miles southwest of Winter Haven (now "improved pasture"); °Babson Park (sandhills).

Highlands County: Archbold Biological Station, approximately 3 miles south of Lake Placid (scrub); °3 miles south of the intersection of U.S. highways 27 and 98 (south), along the east side of 27 (sandhills); °10.2 miles south of Frostproof (Polk County—speedometer reading from center of town), along the east side of U.S. highway 27 (sandhills).

These localities all lie within the range as I previously restricted it. Additional information has been supplied on the supposed locality record for *Neoseps* in Dade County (Duellman and Schwartz, 1958: 291; Telford, 1959) by Wilfred T. Neill, who inspected the reported collection site. He characterizes the area as tropical hammock, which in my opinion is additional cause to invalidate the Dade County record, since it is doubtful that a fossorial animal such as *Neoseps*, adapted to living in loose sand in the xeric habitats of scrub and sandhills, could tolerate the humid, well-packed soil of tropical hammock. The present distribution of *Neoseps* suggests that soil moisture acts as an effective barrier to dispersal.

I wish to thank Robert H. Mount, Alabama College, Montevallo, for information on the *Neoseps* which he collected, Wilfred T. Neill, Research Division, Ross Allen's Reptile Institute, Silver Springs, for information on the supposed Dade County collecting site, and M. J. Fouquette, Jr., Southwestern Louisiana University, Lafayette, and Kenneth S. Norris, University of California, Los Angeles, for their suggestions concerning this paper. Sam R. Telford, Jr., Dept. of Zoology, Univ. of Cal., Los Angeles.

TELFORD, SAM R., JR. (U. California, Los Angeles). New locality records for the sand skink (*Neoseps reynoldsi*) in central Florida, with comments on the habitat. Quart. Jour. Florida Acad. Sci. 25(1): . 1962. Recent field work indicates that *Neoseps reynoldsi* inhabits the sandhills habitat in Florida, as well as the previously established scrub habitat. It may be collected by raking through the mounds of sand thrust up by the pocket gopher, *Geomys pinetis*. Nine new localities in central and south-central Florida are listed from which this fossorial skink has been collected.—S. R. Telford, Jr.